

Showers tonight and tomorrow; light to fresh southerly winds.

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TYNER PRESENTS PATHETIC FIGURE IN COURTROOM

Defendant Bent by Age
and Maimed by
Paralysis.

ATTENDED BY HIS WIFE

Has Spent Years in Govern-
ment Service and Is Now
Battling for Liberty.

If human feelings, instead of a strict interpretation of the fine points of the law, could determine the issue of the most important case now pending in the local courts, Gen. James N. Tyner would most probably find himself free to come and go without the least thought that his personal liberty is in danger before the bar of justice.

As principal defendant in the conspiracy case now occupying the attention of Judge Pritchard and a jury in Criminal Court No. 1, General Tyner is an interesting and pathetic figure. White-haired, wrinkled, bent with age, and maimed by paralysis, the former official of the Postoffice Department awaits the judgment of twelve of his fellow-men sitting in the jury box, while some of the most brilliant legal minds of the country take the witness in hand, one after another, and exert their skill to elicit answers favorable to their respective contentions.

Watching the Trial.

General Tyner maintains the courage and spirit of former days, in spite of the burden of his present physical infirmities. His eyes flash with fire as he hears intimations of opposing attorneys reflecting on his official record. Again they glisten with tears as the lawyers try to draw from a witness some admission which would stamp him as a lawbreaker. Most of time, propped up in a Morris chair, he sits listening patiently to the monotonous, humdrum repetition of questions and answers.

Information which General Tyner could give almost instantly, because of his years of service in the department, must be gathered up bit by bit from witnesses whose information is a matter of only days or months. Incidents which he feels are as open and above board as those in anyone's daily life, he must hear interpreted in whatever way may seem best to uncover what are alleged to be unlawful deeds and acts of conspiracy for which he now stands charged before the court.

Once a National Figure.

This is his unfortunate predicament, after a service of almost a lifetime for the Government. As Postmaster General of the United States in the Cabinet of General Grant, General Tyner was a national personage. He was one of the chosen advisers of the greatest national hero in the minds of living Americans. He sat in a charmed circle and gave his best talents to the nation. Consenting to remain in public life in a lesser position after his mature vigor had departed, he finds himself, in the closing years of a long life, battling for personal liberty.

As General Tyner comes to the courthouse each day in his handsome Victoria, with coachman holding the reins over a splendid span of horses, he would be taken for a retired citizen. At his side is always Mrs. Tyner, attentive to his least wish and watchful of his comfort.

Arrival at Court.

The coachman drives to the front of the courthouse and stops, as shown in the picture, at the head of John Marshall Place. Awaiting his arrival there is his trusted colored servant, with an invalid's rattan wheel chair. Three court attendants are also at hand.

With the utmost care General Tyner is lifted from the carriage. His left side is paralyzed, and he rests his weight on his right leg. As shown in the second picture, he leans with his right hand on the arm of his servant, while the left arm hangs limp at his side.

Presently he is seated in the wheel chair and the little procession crosses the brick walk toward the gray steps of the courthouse. General Tyner is the picture of dejection and the wreck of his former self. But he goes unflinchingly to the court each day. Since the trial began he has missed only one half day's session, although granted permission by the court to absent himself at any time his physical condition makes it necessary.

In the Courtroom.

The fourth picture shows the attendants carrying the former postoffice official up the steps and wheeling his chair into the courtroom. When the courtroom is reached General Tyner is lifted into the Morris chair, placed directly in front of Judge Pritchard, and near his attorneys. Mrs. Tyner sits on his left and attends to his comfort through the long hours of each day's sessions. On his right are four or five other women interested in the outcome of the trial.

Harrison J. Barrett, co-defendant with General Tyner, as well as his son-in-law and former assistant, sits at the counsel table with Colonel Worthington and the other attorneys. From time to time he responds to General Tyner's summons and assures him on some point of the testimony or makes suggestion as to an additional query.

One Week's Evidence.

The evidence given at the trial in its first week seems not to have been so strong as to cause the defendants any great amount of anxiety. Witnesses called by the prosecution have also given testimony which has been regarded valuable to the defense. General Tyner's attorneys have lost no opportunity, while the prosecution has been occupied with building the framework of facts and figures on which to rest their case, to kick out a prop here or there.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

GENERAL TYNER'S DAILY TRIP TO THE COURTHOUSE.



GENERAL AND MRS. TYNER.

Arriving at the courthouse on their way to the Postoffice conspiracy trial.



ASSISTED TO HIS WHEEL CHAIR.

Paralyzed and weak, General Tyner relies on his servant's attendance.



WHEELED TOWARD COURT.

General Tyner's face shows his weak and helpless condition.



CARRIED UP THE STEPS.

Four strong men bear General Tyner and his chair into the courthouse.

PATHETIC SCENES AS INFIRM EX-OFFICIAL GOES BEFORE BAR OF JUSTICE.

Once Postmaster General, now co-defendant in trial for conspiracy, he fights off physical ills to defend his name and career against the allegations of wrong-doing while in the Government service. Follows testimony with keen interest and gives suggestions to attorneys.

Three Wars in Sight Among Latin-Americans

Brazil Squaring Off to Peru--Peru Arming
Against Chile--Guatemala and Salvador
at Outs--Warfare So Far Prospective.

Peacemakers seem to be the crying need in South and Central America. At least three wars are threatening among the Latin-Americans.

Brazil has issued an ultimatum announcing it will immediately resort to force in expelling the Peruvian army from the land included in the Acre dispute if Peru does not consent to withdraw its soldiers pending a settlement of the controversy.

Chile is charged with making preparations to annex two states belonging to Peru, and the Peruvians have announced they will give fight rather than permit any of their territory to be transferred to the Chilean government.

Guatemala and Salvador are at outs, and a personal quarrel between President Cabrera of Guatemala, and Senor Taguila, the Salvadorean minister of war, threatens to involve the two republics in war.

In addition to these quarrels the Dominican republic is echoing the troubles of the mainland and keeping commercial conditions stirred up in San Domingo by its round of revolutions which has continued for nearly a year and probably will not end until the United States takes steps to establish peace.

The trouble between Brazil and Peru, which threatens to result in active war in a short time, concerns a dispute which was supposed to have been settled. The Acre territory caused a three-headed contention between Brazil, Peru, and Bolivia. Peru and Bolivia settled their differences and Brazil and Peru were also believed to have come to an agreement which would end their dispute of long standing. But the two nations are now nearer a war than ever before, and unless Peru withdraws its troops at once, Brazil must make good its threat and throw an opposing army into the Acre territory.

The land in dispute is especially valuable in rubber forests. It is located where the three nations involved in the dispute adjoin each other. In 1851 Brazil and Peru entered into a treaty which was supposed to have ended their boundary right, and 1890 Brazilians are now settled on the territory which Peru is attempting to hold.

A statement of the trouble has been issued by the Brazilian legation in this city, in which it is alleged Peru is trying to override the provisions of the treaty of 1851, and took advantage of the Brazilian-Bolivian boundary dispute to throw troops into the territory involved. The Brazilian legation officials say Brazil is willing to submit the controversy to arbitration, but will not permit Peru to assume military control of the disputed territory until a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

Should war be declared, it is not anticipated that hostilities could commence for at least two months, as that amount of time would be required to get Brazil's troops to the frontier, the country being without roads. Brazil's standing army outnumbered that of Peru by several thousand, Peru's troops, though well organized, being given, according to most recent estimates, at 4,000 men.

Senor Calderon, the Peruvian minister, will this afternoon issue a statement, the purport of which will be to justify Peru's rights in maintaining troops across her frontier. It will indicate that Peru is not in the least intimidated by Brazil's threat to make war unless the troops are withdrawn, and the minister will endeavor to show by a brief resume of the treaty relations between the two countries that Peru has a perfect right to occupy that portion of the "Bajo Amazonas" which lies between the Jurua and Purus, south of the twentieth parallel.

His claim will be on the ground that there is no convention definitely fixing this territory except the original treaty in 1775, which divided up the territory between Spain and Portugal, all the land east of the Madeira River going to Portugal, now Brazil, and all on the west bank to Spain, to which country at that time Peru was tributary.

This treaty, known as the Alfonso treaty, is the only one which Peru will recognize in the present controversy. The amount of territory involved is nearly half a million square miles.

Best Lumber, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.-Adv.

DRAWS WARRANT FOR \$40,000,000

Pays French Company for
Panama Canal.

THE LARGEST EVER WRITTEN

Green Piece of Paper Such as Used for
Vouchers in Treasury
Department.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw this afternoon at 3 o'clock signed the historical \$40,000,000 warrant, which purchases the rights of the French company in the Panama Canal. A group of Treasury officials and newspaper men witnessed the signature.

This is the largest single warrant ever drawn. The next in amount was the Alaska warrant for \$7,200,000, aside from the amount involved and its historical character, there is nothing of peculiar character about the warrant. It is an ordinary green "settlement" warrant, drawn to J. P. Morgan & Co., and in the lower left-hand corner is contained the direction that the treasury at New York will pay the sum. As a matter of fact, the amount of the big amount is in the banks of New York, and will be set over to the credit of Morgan & Co. with no more formality than a matter of bookkeeping.

WEATHER REPORT.

Showers and thunderstorms have continued in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and rain has fallen in the upper lake region, the south Atlantic States, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

It is somewhat warmer in Eastern districts and colder in the northern plateau region. Showery weather will prevail tonight and Sunday in the Washington forecast.

The temperature changes will be unimportant.

THE TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 62
12 noon 62
1 p. m. 72
2 p. m. 72

Sun sets today 6:57 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow 4:56 a. m.
High tide today 6:50 p. m.
Low tide today 3:38 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 2:35 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow 9:06 a. m.

Bar Association Raps Methods of President

Resolutions Adopted and Committee Ap-
pointed to Express Objections to Naming
Outsiders for the District Bench.

At a mass meeting of the members of

the Washington bar today it was decided to appoint a committee to draft resolutions requesting the President, in the future, to appoint residents of the District to at least one-half the vacancies on the bench of the District courts. The committee will consist of five members, and will be named at an early date by J. Holdsworth Gordon, chairman of the meeting. This committee will report at a meeting of the bar, which will be held in Criminal Court No. 2, on May 28.

The meeting today was adjourned from Friday last, and was to consider a resolution offered by Andrew Y. Bradley, protesting against the methods of the President in making appointments to the District bench, and his ignoring the wishes of the members of the Washington bar in reference to such matters.

Opposition to the tone and wording of the resolution was offered by several, and Percival M. Brown suggested that it be amended by the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions, expressing to the President the sentiment of the members of the bar on the subject, and also urging him to give at least one-half of the appointments to the local bench to residents of the District.

It was noticed that none of what is known as the old members of the bar were present. Three of the colored practitioners before the District court attended the meeting.

Poorly Attended.

The meeting was not so largely attended as the one held a week ago. When an organization was effected Andrew Y. Bradley, who made the protest last Friday against the action of the President in ignoring the wishes of the local bar in making appointments to the District bench, offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman for the purpose of drafting and submitting to this meeting resolutions expressing the disapproval of the members of the bar of the practice of the President of the United States in appointing non-residents to the bench of this District, and of the course pursued by him in the making of the last appointment."

Mr. Bradley called attention to the appointment to the offices of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, both of whom are non-residents, although the District bench. A person, he said, who does not feel this way is lacking in what goes to make up good citizenship. If we disap-

prove of the methods of the President, why should we keep quiet, simply because we see no remedy?

Register and Recorder.

Mr. Bradley then said that of the members of the District bench only two are residents. And then went on to name the important positions, not on the bench, filled by the appointment of non-residents. This in the face of the fact that the people of the District of Columbia pay half the salaries of these officers. In reference to the salaries of the District justices, he said while the District of Columbia paid one-half, about \$20,000, of this we get two places, the salaries of which amount to \$25,000.

Mr. Bradley called attention to the appointments to the offices of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, are filled by non-residents, although the District of Columbia pays all their salaries. He then spoke of the haste shown by the President in naming the successor of Justice Pritchard on the District bench.

No one, Mr. Bradley said, would have the temerity or audacity to question the ability and honesty of members of the District of Columbia bar. He referred in the highest terms to the services of the late Justice Cox, and other members of the people in the matter of the appointment of persons to offices in the District of Columbia in the future.

Mr. McNiel, formerly private secretary to Senator Pritchard, opposed the adoption of the resolution as a whole. He said the people of the District ought to go to Congress for relief.

He said, however, he would join in urging the President to consider the wishes of the people in the matter of the appointment of persons to offices in the District of Columbia in the future.

William M. Millan then said that since the time of Lincoln, forty-one years ago, only six residents have been appointed to the District bench. For sixteen years, he said, there was not a single District resident on the bench.

Attorney George King opposed the Bradley resolution, saying that if the bar wanted to kill whatever influence it had with the President, or the Congress, it was only necessary to place the word "censure," or its equivalent, "disapproval," in it.

Don't carry a cough around with you. Piso's Cure has made coughs unnecessary.-Adv.

FENG-WANG-CHENG IN HANDS OF JAPS AFTER BIG BATTLE

London Hears of Severe
Fight With the
Russians.

VICTORY AT HEHMTANG

Russians Reported Repulsed
With Loss of Many Men.
Seoul Dispatches.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says a mission is made that the Japs have captured Feng-wang-cheng.

LONDON, May 7.—Feng-wang-cheng has fallen into the hands of the Japanese after severe fighting.

Seoul traces the report to Antung, Manchuria, a point near the Japanese advanced posts. The losses on both sides are reported heavy.

Feng-wang-cheng, it is known, was the objective point of the Japanese. The Russians, under General Sassulitch, had retired to the place after their disastrous defeat last Sunday.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

WIJU, Korea, May 7.—Word reached here today of another Russian repulse in Manchuria. One thousand of the Russian rear guard, according to this report, made a stand at Hehmtang on the Liao-Yang road.

The Japanese charged them. After a brief fight the Russians spiked their guns and retreated.

Four hundred and thirty-five Russians were captured.

MAY ABANDON FIELD TO JAPS

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—It is learned that the government is now planning to concede a huge reserve army at Harbin, Manchuria, which will be ready about August, and which, it is expected, will be fully large enough to meet any force which the Japanese may bring against it.

When the force in question is ready, according to present arrangements, the Russian army will be ready to drive the Japanese into the sea.

Until this army is assembled the probability of Russia abandoning the whole of southern Manchuria, with the exception of Port Arthur, is admitted by those in a position to know.

According to advices received here, ice breakers have succeeded in opening Lake Baikal for ferries, and it is calculated that the navigation of the lake will double the capacity of the government for re-enforcing the army in Manchuria.

TRYING TO OPEN BLOCKED CHANNEL

CHEEFOO, China, May 7.—Chinese coasting vessels report a succession of tremendous explosions at the entrance to Port Arthur Harbor. It is evident the Russians are trying to clear the channel of the obstacles and mines placed there by the Japanese.

The Japanese cruiser squadron is watching the harbor to prevent a sailing of torpedo boats against the Japanese transports now lying along the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

STOPPER PUT IN AT GREAT COST

TOKYO, May 7.—Admiral Togo reports that Port Arthur is completely bottled, except for the passage of small boats.

The Japanese, he adds, did not lose a single warship in the last attack on the port, although it was expensive as regards loss of life.

The last attack spoken of is in all probability the firing incident to the sinking of the fireships at the entrance to the harbor.

The following cablegram was received at the Japanese legation this morning: "TOKYO, May 7.—Admiral Togo reports that the combined fleet effected the third blocking operation at Port Arthur on the 2d of May."

"The gunboats Akagi, Chokai, the second, third, fourth, fifth destroyer flotillas and the ninth, tenth and fourteenth torpedo boat flotillas with steamers started on the 2d of May. Strong wind soon arising greatly hindered the movement. Therefore the commander was ordered to stop the operation."

"The order did not reach him in time. Consequently eight steamers proceeded and dashed into the harbor despite the enemy's searchlight, fortress fire, observation mines and mechanical mines. Five steamers gained the mouth of the